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THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL REVIEW.

No. XII.

JANUARY, 1866.

COMPARATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY OF ENGLAND AND
WALES.*

By D. MACKINTOSH, F.G.S.

“Let some Fellow also do for England what M. Paul Broca has done so well for France, and write us a Memoir on the Ethnology of England.”—Dr. JAMES HUNT, *Anniversary Address before the Anthropological Society of London*, delivered January, 1864.

IN 1861 I read a paper before the Ethnological Society of London, entitled “Results of Ethnological Observations made during the last ten years in England and Wales.” Up to that time ethnology had generally been treated as a branch of philology, archæology, or history. It could not be said to have had an independent foundation, or to have acquired the rank of a distinct department of science. Many, perhaps the majority, of those calling themselves ethnologists did not believe in ethnology according to the most approved and authoritative meaning attached to that word, namely the science of blood, or races of mankind resulting from genealogical descent. The attempt to classify races in Europe, and especially in England, was then generally looked upon as presumptuous, or, at least, as not likely to lead to a satisfactory result. In the discussion which followed the reading of the above paper, one of the Fellows considered the attempt as dangerous, by which I suppose he could only mean dangerous to preconceived theories. Several of the speakers favoured the views of the author, but the majority seemed to agree in thinking that the races described in the paper as occurring in England and Wales were not due to lineal descent from tribes of early inhabitants, but either arose by accident

* We propose to publish, from time to time, a series of personal observations on the Comparative Anthropology of the British Islands.—EDITOR.

or according to a law by which human beings become adapted to circumstances or occupations. It was likewise alleged that to substantiate the doctrine of genealogical derivation would require the discovery of counterpart races in those districts of Europe from which England was colonised.

As there would still appear to be a great indisposition to believe that distinct, hereditary, and long-persistent races or types can be traced in different districts of England, it may be necessary, before proceeding to a statement of facts, to make a few general observations.

Alleged Disappearance of Types by Crossing.—It is not to be wondered at that those who have had few opportunities of making particular and repeated* observations in different parts of England, should doubt the possibility of *types*† of mankind being perpetuated, more especially as we are continually reminded by the newspaper press of migrations taking place from one town or province to another. Previously to travelling, or as long as we are contented with being library anthropologists, we are likely to be left in ignorance of the extent to which the masses of the English population still cling to their native districts. Internal migration in England is generally limited to the middle or more affluent classes. The great bulk of the people very seldom shift their localities, except in manufacturing districts, and even then it could be shown that at least three-fourths of the inhabitants of a manufacturing town, such as Sheffield, have either been born in the town or have come from the neighbourhood. Railways in many respects have favoured migration, but it could be shown that in quite as many cases they have rendered a change of residence unnecessary. But the fact that different dialects still linger in different parts of England is a sufficient proof that the interblending of races has not proceeded to an extent capable of destroying typical distinctions, or rendering the classification of the inhabitants impossible. The uneducated natives of one anthropological area‡ are still nearly unintelligible to those of another area. In one area at least nineteen-twentieths of the people still say *we* for *us*, *her* for *she*, *I* for *me*, and *vice versa*. They likewise pronounce *s* as if written *z*, *t* as *d*, etc.§ This area includes a part of

* If repeated observations are necessary in geology to insure an arrival at truth, they are still more so in anthropology—a science in which the phenomena are much less strongly marked, and the boundary lines less distinctly defined.

† I shall principally use the word *types* in this article, because in an infant science, like anthropology, more systematic names are premature.

‡ A district, without reference to county divisions.

§ These modes of speech are used not by one race, but by several races, who must have come from the Low Countries, at a period or periods unrecorded in history. National and British school education, I have found, has

Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, nearly the whole of Somersetshire (Zomersetzhire) and a part of Devon. In a churchyard between Salisbury and Wilton, I have seen the following epitaph :—

“How strangely fond of life poor mortals be ;
How few who see our beds would change with *we*,” etc.

The traditional characteristic epitaph of the above area would appear to be—

“Her no more shall come to *we*,
But us must go to *she*.”

The remark of a working man of Dorchester, in reference to a scolding wife, shows that these peculiar modes of speech are not incompatible with sound philosophy—“It pleases *she*, and it don't hurt *I*.”

Proofs of Typical Perpetuation furnished by Surnames.—Besides dialects, surnames show that the people of many parts of England have escaped interblending. In one area we find prevailing surnames ; in other areas these surnames are almost entirely absent. There are large districts in the south-west of England where one might travel for days without meeting with a Smith, while in the east of England there are equally large districts in which Smith is the most common name. A long article, elaborated from Directories, might be written on the local limitation of surnames. Christian names are more uniformly distributed, though I think it will be found on inquiry that in the north-east or Scandinavian part of England there is a very much less tendency to use Scripture names than in the south, where in some places it amounts to little short of a propensity. Some years ago (and it may be so still) the name of the Librarian of the Ryde Literary and Scientific Institution was Nebuchadnezzar Belshazzar Pentecost !

Presumptions in favour of Genealogical Derivation.—That the difference in type or race which, during many years, I have had opportunities of tracing in various parts of England, is not the result of accident, or of a merely *teleological law*, but exists through *hereditary descent*, is rendered highly probable, in the absence of more satisfactory evidence, by the fact that distinct dialects are often, if not generally, spoken by races having distinct physical and mental peculiarities—that these races inhabit areas colonised from certain parts of Europe—and that these dialects (except where reasons to the contrary can be assigned) are in accordance with the historical account of their derivation. A whole article, or rather volume, might be written on this

done very little to obliterate peculiarities of dialect among the working classes, partly owing to the time at school being too brief to admit of a permanent impression being produced ; but likewise owing to the *high-pressure* system generating a dislike to education among children, who, on leaving school, gladly forget what they have been taught.

subject, and much has been written. Suffice it at present to remind the reader that in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and several neighbouring districts, many traces of *Norse* may be found,* and many family names are Norwegian. In Lincolnshire, many words in the dialect, and many family names are not only of Danish derivation, but in numerous cases the latter have continued unaltered in the spelling since the time of the Scandinavian invasions.† Now if the names of persons in use among ancient *colonising* tribes are still to be found in the *colonised* districts, is it not probable that the physical and mental peculiarities of these tribes have likewise persisted? or rather, is the anthropologist not justified in taking this for granted until the contrary can be shown.

How Types are to be determined.—Admitting the force of the foregoing remarks, and allowing that types may be classified in various districts, the important question still remains, what names are we to employ? If only one uniform type existed in a given locality, the task would be easy. But when in most districts (not all) we find two or more distinguishable types, how are we to tell which is Danish, which Saxon, etc.? It is here that the anthropologist may readily lay himself open to a charge of presumption, unless he proceeds with extreme caution. There would, however, appear to be several ways of arriving at approximately satisfactory conclusions on this subject.

First, we may compare the existing mental and (as far as possible) physical peculiarities of a given type with the historically-recorded character of either the original type, or colonising type, of the locality.

Second, we may collect traditions concerning the complexion, stature, etc., of certain types.

Third, we may visit regions, or rely on the accounts of those who have visited regions, either in the British Isles or on the continent, where we have reason to believe a given type prevails uniformly, or is very decidedly predominant.

With regard to the first, it is desirable that the anthropologist should render himself well acquainted with the character of the ancient Saxon, Dane, etc., as illustrated in such books as Bulwer's *Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings*, Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, etc.

* Since the publication of Worsaae's very valuable contribution to anthropology, *Traces of the Danes and Norwegians in England*, etc., it has become more and more customary to refer words commonly regarded as Saxon to Norse, or Danish. Capt. Fergusson, President of the Carlisle Mechanics' Institution, has lately published an important work on the dialects of Cumberland.

† Of this I was assured some years ago by the very eminent, though not professed, anthropologist, Sir E. B. Lytton, several of whose novels might justly be styled *studies in anthropology*.

Traditions are not always to be trusted, but a traveller is often struck with the extent to which the inhabitants of various parts of England agree in assigning characteristics to ancient colonising or native tribes, such as ruddiness and tall stature to the Danes, blue eyes and lymphatic temperament to the Saxon, dark complexion and excitable temper to the ancient Britons, etc.

Much caution ought to be exercised in selecting regions likely to contain an all-prevalent or preponderating type. It is true one could scarcely err in visiting certain parts of Norway, the Orkney Islands, and some parts of the Hebrides (where Norsemen have kept aloof from the Gaels), in order to make out a type to which the name Norse might be applied—in going to some parts of Denmark (not West or South Jutland) in quest of the Danish type.* For Saxons one might explore the country between the Elbe and the Weser, steering clear of Friesland—for Angles, the district called Anglen in Schleswig, where Dr. Clarke, the traveller, could fancy himself in England. For the Jutian type, the anthropologist might visit the west of Jutland, from Schleswig to the Lime Fford—for Frisians, the region commonly called Friesland would probably answer his purpose better than Strandfrisia; for linguistic† considerations render it certain that England was largely colonised from the country to the east of the Zuyder Zee. One might expect to find pure Britons in Wales, and Gaels in the West Highlands of Scotland, though in both these countries the people are far from being homogeneous.

That the lineal descendants of ancient tribes may still be recognised in various parts of England, is not so much doubted by people in general, as by those whose minds are prepossessed by certain theories concerning the origin of admitted typical differences among mankind. The science of comparative anthropology, or that department of it—comparative ethnography, to which this article is mainly confined—is at present in a state somewhat resembling geology in the days of Dr. Hutton and Professor Playfair. These truly great philosophers wisely abjured all *speculations concerning the origin of things*. But when Dr. Hutton used these or similar words, he did not mean to exclude the

* At the British Association meeting at Birmingham in 1865, I was not surprised to see in Professor Steenstrup, the eminent Danish antiquary, a *fac-simile* of a physiognomy very common in the east and north of England.

† For all questions connected with what may be called glossological ethnography, Dr. Latham's works are the best that can be consulted. That eminent author does not seem to place much faith in ethnology as the science of blood; though I ought to acknowledge my obligations to him, many years ago, for leading me to believe that the prominent-mouthed type, so prevalent in the south-west of England, is only a less exaggerated form of the Irish Gael.

origin of *derivative* phenomena, but only what may be appropriately called the *first* origin of things ; and although the question of the first origin of man lies more within the province of geology than anthropology, the changes or causes which have given rise to typical distinctions among men may be advantageously considered, before proceeding to a detailed statement of these distinctions as observed in England and Wales.*

Causes of Typical Distinctions.—Mr. Darwin has rendered great service to natural history by showing that a slight variation from an ancestor is capable of continued hereditary transmission. He has, however, I think, generalised beyond foundation in regarding all the modifications to which the organic world has been subjected as slight, or in supposing that species have arisen by almost insensible gradations. In the inorganic world—in the provinces of water and fire, we find gradual mutation alternating with *crises* of action, or a series of ordinary changes followed by a sudden paroxysm. The aqueous and igneous agents which modify the crust of the earth are more or less intermittent. Comparative repose in fluvial, oceanic, and volcanic action, is succeeded by floods, storms, eruptions, and explosions ; and there can be no reason for supposing, apart from palæontological evidences to the contrary, that all the variations from ancestral organic types have been minute, or for denying that “strides in the otherwise continuous chain of succession”† may not have frequently occurred. These minute variations and strides are equally to be regarded as *creations* unless we “deify second causes ;” and I can see no reason why the creational act which gives rise to a perceptible *family* variation, may not, at intervals, introduce a *specific* or *generic* variation. A general survey of the higher results of scientific investigation would appear to favour the doctrine that in the economy of the universe there are subsidiary laws dependent on a more comprehensive plan ; and the sudden introduction of new species is just what one might expect to mark the ingress or egress of one of these laws.‡

* On the first appearance of his *Principles of Geology*, Sir Charles (then Mr.) Lyell was accused by some reviewers of putting the cart before the horse—of discussing the respective merits of an unimpaired and uniform series of changes, and a succession of catastrophes diminishing in intensity, before proceeding to a statement of facts showing the adequacy of existing causes to account for ancient geological phenomena. But the order adopted by Lyell was the best calculated to prepare the mind of the reader not only to appreciate, but to take an interest in, the mass of circumstantial evidences, or *veræ causæ*, contained in that justly celebrated work.

† See Lyell’s *Antiquity of Man*.

‡ I think all anthropologists must admit that no positive evidences in favour of there having been a series of consecutive connecting links between

But one part of Darwin's theory certainly accounts for anthropological phenomena not otherwise easily explained. In the *Fortnightly Review* (III, 276), Professor Huxley has applied this theory to the origin of typical distinctions among men. Variations occur in a family—one variation dies out, another is preserved. It becomes isolated. By hereditary transmission its peculiarities become hardened into the “enduring character of persistent modification.” According to this view, it is not necessary that a type should amount to a *specific* distinction to enable it to be hereditarily transmissible. A variation is possessed of this power, and would seem to be subjected to a law preventing a return to the original. When it has become hardened into a “persistent modification,” it may endure for many, if not for thousands of years, as is evident from geology. We have only then to suppose that the types under consideration in this article were originally family variations in certain parts of Europe—that they gradually acquired a persistent character—that they have continued *until now*, and will continue until the law* which limits the period of their perpetuation shall replace them by new variations, destined in their turn to become invested with enduring characteristics.

Among men there would appear to be types which have become sufficiently hardened to resist amalgamation, and even in England many phenomena would seem to indicate that hybridity is followed by extinction or reversion to the original. In some parts, where interblending has occurred to a great extent, we still find distinct types identifiable with those which may be classified in remote and comparatively unmixed districts; and very frequently two or more types may be seen in the same family. In many cases, typical amalgamation does not apparently take place at all, but the children of two parents of distinct types follow or “favour” the one or the other parent, or occasionally some ancestor more or less remote.

We have no reason to suppose that the comparatively brief period, geologically speaking, with which the anthropologist has to deal, is sufficiently long to reveal any processes by which new types are intro-

the anthropoid apes and man have yet been discovered. The theory of his anthropoid derivation, then, must rest on the assumption that these links have disappeared, or remain to be discovered—an assumption inadmissible in *inductive* science. From the latest discussions on the Neanderthal skull, it would appear to be allied to *Gaelic*.

* I think Mr. Darwin errs in supposing, or allowing his readers to suppose, that variations capable of originating persistent modifications are accidental. We cannot conceive of their giving rise to phenomena which admit of being systematically classified without believing them to form part of a fixed system. See some able remarks on this subject, in the *Anthropological Review*, vol. iii, p. 130.

duced, so that we are justified in classifying the types which come under our notice as if they were unalterably fixed.

During the last fifteen years, I have had occasion to reside successively, and often repeatedly, in most towns of any importance in England and Wales; and I have devoted particular attention to the characteristics of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. The people of some localities I have not been able to classify at all. In other localities, I have not felt justified in applying historical names to the typical peculiarities of the inhabitants. A description of those types, with their lateral gradations, which I have been able to make out, will form the remaining part of this memoir.

Types in North Wales.—I begin with the Welsh, not because they are really more easily classified, but because the reader will probably be more ready to believe that types may be met with in the Principality than in England.

On arriving in North Wales in 1861, I was not much surprised to find the inhabitants differing from one another, as I had previously observed a similar absence of homogeneity in South Wales. About the same time, Dr. Barnard Davis, and Dr. Beddoe, passed along the north coast on their way to Ireland, and I believe were surprised at the diversity of countenances presented by the Welsh. After a series of systematic observations, continued for several months, I succeeded in reducing the differences to the four following types:—

First, the prevailing type in North Wales, with its lateral gradations, I had an excellent opportunity of observing during a great Calvinistic Methodist gathering at Mold, Flintshire. On that occasion, at least nine-tenths of the adult men and women presented the following characteristics:—stature various, but often tall—neck more or less long—loose gait—dark brown (often very dark) and coarse hair—eyes sunken and ill-defined, with a peculiarly close expression—dark eye-lashes and eye-brows—eye-basins more or less wrinkled. The face was long or rather long, narrow or rather narrow, and broadest under the eyes. There was a *sudden sinking in under the cheek-bones*, with denuded cheeks. The chin was rather narrow and generally retreating, though sometimes prominent. The nose was narrow, long or rather long, much raised either in the middle or at the point, and occasionally approaching the Jewish form (see fig. 5). The forehead was rather narrow but not retreating—the skin wrinkled, and either dark or of a dull reddish-brown hue—the skull rather narrow and rather elongated. (See figures 1, 2, 3, 4.)

Second Type in North Wales.—To the west of Mold, comparatively flat faces begin to make their appearance, and increase in number until in Carnarvonshire they are very common. In this type, as in the last,

the face is broadest under the eyes, with a *sudden sinking in under the cheek-bones*. The *nose* is sometimes highest in the middle, but more frequently *projecting at the point*. The eyes are sunk and often half closed. The mouth is well formed, with the chin more or less prominent. The forehead in general is broad, high, and capacious. The stature is short or middle-sized, with broad chest and shoulders—the complexion dark, with brown or dark brown hair—the skull broad and approximately square. (See figures 7, 8, 9.)

This type may be traced in considerable numbers along the western part of Wales as far as Pembrokeshire. It is likewise not unfrequent in Central Wales as far east as Montgomery, and it is very common in the West Midland Counties of England. In many parts of South Wales it predominates.

Third Type in North Wales.—Rather full and massive face—decidedly dark and often curly hair—dark whiskers, eye-brows, eye-lashes, and eyes—tall or rather tall and massive frame—skull approximately round. This type, which may be found in small numbers in both North and South Wales, is generally confined to the more prosperous inhabitants. It is not very dissimilar to a type which in Ireland has been called Milesian. It is not uncommon in Monmouthshire, and may possibly be of *Silurian* derivation. (See figures 10, 11.)

Fourth Type in North Wales.—This type presents a greater or less approximation to what I would call the Gaelic type (see sequel). In some places it is strictly Gaelic; in others it graduates into the first or prominent-nosed Welsh type, or into the comparatively flat-faced Welsh type. About Bangor it often presents a resemblance to the Jewish profile. On the occasion of a Criminal Court meeting at Beaumaris, in Anglesea, I observed this type presenting the extreme profile represented in fig. 15. The Gaelic type, however, it ought to be stated, is not very prevalent in Anglesea, or indeed in any part of North Wales.*

Mental Characteristics of the Welsh.—The following characteristics apply only to the first, second, and partly to the third of the Welsh types above described—(the Gaelic peculiarities will be found in the sequel):—Quick in perception—more critical than comprehensive—decidedly adapted to analytical research, and especially to philological and biblical criticism (the foregoing characteristics apply more particularly to the second Welsh type)—*extreme tendency to trace back ancestry*—great genealogists, and by race comparative anthropologists—

* At Beaumaris I met with an excellent specimen of the highest development of the second Welsh type, in the person of John Williams, Esq., solicitor, who is not only an accomplished general scholar, but an eminent theological musician, antiquarian, and comparative anthropologist.

poetical as regards the expression of deep feeling, but deficient in buoyancy of imagination—free from serious crimes, and very peaceable, with the exception of a tendency to cherish petty animosities which seldom break out into open hostilities—extreme tendency to religious excitement—economical, saving, and industrious to a fault—temperate, with a strong susceptibility to temptation when brought in contact with, or treated by, the English. The North Welsh, as a people, are decidedly superior to the *mass* of the English population; but the gentry of North Wales are in general behind in mental cultivation.

Among the more serious failings of the Welsh must be reckoned extreme parsimony, which, however, only degenerates into cheating when directed to the Saxon robbers of their ancestors.* The failing most commonly believed to be characteristic of the Welsh is a want of strict regard to truth. This failing, which is by no means so general in Wales as is often represented, I should be inclined to attribute to two causes—first, the existence of contradictory faculties in a Welshman's mind (this remark is most applicable to the second Welsh type). Thus, strong love of approbation may co-exist with equally strong covetousness, so as to lead a Welshman to promise what he either cannot bring himself to perform, or what lies beyond his power. Second, the nature of the Welsh language, which is not well adapted to express minute distinctions between truth and falsehood, and which by its constant use may encourage a tendency to ambiguity. How, it may be asked, can we harmonise a want of precision in the language with the eminence in philological and biblical criticism to which many Welsh scholars have attained? I think it does not follow that the original language of all the Welsh types was what is now called *Cumraeg*. The difference in dialects in various parts of the principality suggests the possibility of the present written or standard Welsh having been super-imposed on the original languages of at least some of the types. I have been informed that the names of many hamlets and farmsteads in North Wales are not *Cumraeg*, but have apparently been derived from a pre-

* The tendency among the inhabitants of some parts of Wales to cheat Englishmen, has been very greatly exaggerated. It is well known that at the inns of North Wales the charges are generally very much lower than in England; and, in the interior of South Wales, I have met with instances of disinterestedness, accompanying a sense of honour, which might be looked for in vain in most parts of England. With regard to Welsh inns, many favourable specimens may be found, not only as regards comfort, order, and systematic arrangement, but likewise as regards the intelligence and high character of the proprietors, throughout all parts of the Principality.

viously existing language. If this be a fact, it deserves to be particularly investigated.

Moral Condition of North Wales.—In most (not all) parts of North Wales, the moral condition of the working classes stands higher than in England. Infanticide is almost entirely unknown, and marriage as a rule is the consummation of what otherwise might be regarded as a reprehensible freedom of intercourse among men and women. The Welsh are too frugal and parsimonious to be guilty of those vices connected with extravagance, which are the very worst failing of the inhabitants of the larger towns of England. Though in certain respects excitable, they care little for those comic and sensational entertainments which, in England, form the keenest enjoyments of the mass of the population. There is likewise but little taste for those field sports which in England are more or less associated with gaiety. The Welsh are in general strangers to luxurious living, and many large villages might be mentioned with only one or two public houses, and these indifferently supported. The social order observable in some villages and towns can scarcely be exaggerated. Behind my apartments in Denbigh there was a row of cottages inhabited by men, women, and children, but so quiet* were the inmates, that after 9 p.m. I do not recollect having heard a single sound proceeding from these cottages during three weeks, excepting a hymn-tune on a Sunday. The village of Glan Ogwen, misnamed Bethesda, near the Penryn slate quarries, would, in England, be considered a model village, as regards order, quietude, temperance, and early hours. Reading, music, and religious meetings monopolise the leisure of the inhabitants. Their appreciation of the compositions of Handel, and other great musicians, is remarkable; and they perform the most difficult oratorios with a precision of time and intonation unknown in any part of England, except the West Riding, Lancashire, Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford.

Music in North Wales.—The musical ear of the Welsh is extremely accurate. I was once present in a village church belonging to the late Dean of Bangor,† when the choir sung an anthem composed by their

* A traveller who expects to find in a Welshman the brother of an Irishman, is often surprised at the taciturnity characterising the former. In some parts of Wales, I have noticed this taciturnity prevailing to a very great extent, especially among the women. With them, even to smile is a very rare occurrence.

† It would be difficult to single out a dignitary of the Church of England, at any period of its history, who so completely devoted himself to the social, intellectual, and moral improvement of the people, as the late Dean of Bangor. His humility and activity were alike unbounded; and to the deepest reverence for things sacred he united the most brilliant conversational talent. He once assured me that the Welsh language is not nearly so un-

leader, and repeated an unaccompanied hymn-tune five or six times, without the slightest lowering of pitch. The works of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, and Mozart, are republished with Welsh words at Ruthin, and several other towns, and their circulation is almost incredible. At book and music shops of a rank where in England negro melodies would form the staple compositions, Handel is the great favourite; and such tunes as *Pop goes the Weasel* would not be tolerated. The native airs are in general very elegant and melodious. Some of them, composed long before Handel, are in the Handelian style; others are remarkably similar to some of Corelli's compositions. The less classical Welsh airs in 3-8 time, such as Jenny Jones, are well-known. Those in 2-4 time are often characterised by a sudden stop in the middle or at the close of a measure, and a repetition of pathetic slides or slurs. The Welsh are so musical that most of the Calvinistic Methodist preachers intone instead of merely delivering their sermons.

Religion in North Wales.—The Welsh, especially the North Welsh, are very religious, and the statistics of the country demonstrate that religion has done much to improve their moral condition. For every one who attends a place of worship in the more Scandinavian districts of England there are at least eight in North Wales. The religion is chiefly Calvinistic Methodism, which affords scope for the exercise of excited feeling and emotion. The Welsh are naturally a dramatic people,* and with them religious services are often converted into solemn dramatic entertainments. While at Llangollen I heard of a celebrated Welsh divine† (blind in one eye) opening a chapel on a wild hill-side not far from Bala lake. The subject was the progressive development of the Christian scheme from Adam to the final judgment. The prophets were made *dramatis personæ*, and the preacher represented them rising from the dead, appearing on the stage of time at the last day, and vindicating the correctness of their predictions concerning the Messiah.

Remarks on South Wales.—The first-mentioned, or long and high-musical as is commonly supposed, and that he had no difficulty in getting Welsh children to pronounce such words as *lions* and *tigers* with great elegance; but that, in Nottinghamshire, he never succeeded in getting young persons to pronounce these words otherwise than as *loyons* and *toygers*.

* I cannot resist the belief that Shakespeare, if not a Welshman, was more allied to the Cymrian type, or one of its lateral variations, than any other type yet classified. In his native district, at least half of the inhabitants differ very little from the Gaelic-British and Cymrian-Welsh. To call Shakespeare a Saxon, would be to show a total ignorance of the science of races; though I should not like to be too confident in asserting that he was not a Dane.

† See Fig. 10.

featured physiognomy of North Wales (which, for convenience, I shall call CYMRIAN) becomes flatter and shorter as we proceed southwards through Central Wales, until in most parts of South Wales the comparatively flat-faced or second type (which I shall call BRITISH) is found to preponderate. This style of physiognomy is generally accompanied by very broad shoulders. The late eminent antiquarian, Archdeacon Williams, once informed me that about the time of the French Revolution 1,000 Cardiganshire volunteers were found on a certain occasion to take up as much room as 1,200 Midland County men (Angles and Danes?) In Glamorganshire and other parts of South Wales, I observed that, in addition to the above type, a large proportion of the inhabitants (chiefly the working classes) presented a greater or less approximation to what I have called the Gaelic physiognomy with the under part of the face projecting forwards.* (See figures 12, 13, 14.) This accords with the opinion of a very intelligent prize historian (Mr. Stevens, chemist, Merthyr Tydvil) that the first traceable inhabitants of Wales were Gaelic Britons, and that the Cymri from Strathelwyd† on entering Wales drove the pre-occupants to the South. The native music of South Wales is likewise to a great extent Gaelic, or similar to what we find in the more Gaelic districts of Scotland and Ireland—that is, in 6-8 time, and in the minor mode, with an ascending as well as descending flat sixth and seventh.

The mental characteristics of the South Welsh include these already stated in connection with the inhabitants of the North; but in most parts of the South the people differ from the North Welsh, and their dialects likewise differ. This may arise from the amount of Gaelic and British blood in the South, and from the extent to which the coast has probably been colonised from the south-west of Europe. Generally speaking, the South Welsh, though often very taciturn, are more excitable than in the North—more given to extremes—less orderly—and more divided among themselves. The Glamorganshire men have an antipathy to the Cardiganshire men, and other tribes are mutually at variance. In Caermarthenshire the people are very intellectually disposed. The chief ambition among young men in that county is to become speakers or preachers, and the congregational pulpits of England are largely supplied from Caermarthenshire and the neighbourhood. In the peninsulas, such as Gower, the descendants of Teutonic, chiefly

* About Merthyr Tydvil, a profile about midway between Gaelic and British seemed the most prevalent. See Fig. 6. One very occasionally meets with Fig. 16 in South Wales.

† A district lying between the rivers Clyde in Scotland, and the Mersey in England. Mr. Stevens has proved that some of the best Welsh poems were composed in Strathelwyd.

Flemish, colonists, may be found. It has been remarked that they make very much better sailors than the Welsh. The history of Pembrokeshire, or "Little England beyond Wales," is very well known.* I have been assured that the boundary line between the Flemings and Welsh is still sharply defined.

Along the borders of North and South Wales the people are more naturally intellectual than in any other part of England; Hertfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Hampshire, perhaps excepted. In a long district running between Taunton and Oswestry—extending as far west as Hay, and as far east as Bath and Bewdley, science, especially geology, receives at least ten times more attention than it does in any other equally-sized area. This conclusion I have arrived at from personal observation, and it is corroborated by the comparative number of Fellows living in this district whose names may be found in the list of the Geological Society. It is difficult to explain this fact without supposing it to be connected with the Welsh derivation of many of the inhabitants, who may be regarded as Anglicised Welsh. It cannot arise from superior elementary education, for that is defective throughout the greater part of the district. Neither can mining pursuits be the cause, for the working miners are not the most intelligent part of the population. In the adjacent parts of Wales where English is spoken, we likewise find a greater taste for solid knowledge than in the heart of England. The little and poverty-stricken town of Montgomery, with its immediate neighbourhood, contains more than a dozen thoroughly informed and deep-thinking geologists; whereas a traveller might visit a dozen towns of the same size in Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, or East Yorkshire, without meeting with a single geologist. Ludlow, on the Welsh borders, possesses the best local geological museum in England.

Types in the West and South-West of England.—A considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the West Midland and South-western counties are scarcely distinguishable from three of the types found in Wales, namely the British, Gaelic, and Cymrian. In Shropshire, and

* The following history of settlers in Gower and Pembrokeshire is the most satisfactory I have been able to obtain:—In 1099, Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, planted a colony of Somersetshiremen in Gower. About the year 1106, a tremendous storm carried away embankments and sand hills, allowing the sea to overflow a great tract in Flanders. A numerous body of the inhabitants sought refuge in England. They were first admitted into the northern counties; but, disagreeing with the English, they were removed to the district of Roos in Pembrokeshire. They are said to have afterwards disappeared. In the time of King Henry, a second body of Flemings came into England, and the king, wishing to oppose the power of Gryffydd ab Rhys in South Wales, sent them into Pembrokeshire.

ramifying to the east and south-east, the Cymrian* type may be found in great numbers, though not predominating (see *Anglian*). It seems probable that among the earliest inhabitants of the West and South-West of England, Britons, Gaels, and Cymri greatly preponderated. The Britons, either identical or mixed with Prehistoric Finns, may have been the first inhabitants. The Gaels may have come next, and then the Cymri. An Anglian element (from the east) and a Norse (from the north-west†) must, at a later period, have been superimposed on the previous compound population. In many parts of the south-west, and, at intervals, along the south coast, the prevailing type among the working classes is decidedly Gaelic. It may have come from Gaul, and the terms Gael and Gaul may be ethnologically synonymous. But it is certain that it not only prevails in the parts above-named, but in a more exaggerated, or in some places more mitigated form, in the Highlands of Scotland and in the greater part of Ireland. As already mentioned, it exists in South Wales, but North Devon and Dorset may be regarded as its head quarters in South Britain.

Gaelic Physical Characteristics.—A bulging forwards of the lower part of the face, most extreme in the upper jaw; chin more or less retreating (in Ireland the chin is often absent); forehead retreating; large mouth and thick lips; great distance between the nose and mouth; nose short, frequently concave, and turned up, with yawning nostrils;‡ cheek-bones more or less prominent; eyes generally sunk, and eyebrows projecting; skull narrow and very much elongated backwards; ears standing off to a very striking extent; very acute in hearing; slender or rather slender

* In Lancashire, and probably farther to the north, many words are of Welsh derivation. Besides Cymrian, the people of Lancashire would appear to be to a great extent Anglian (?) and Scandinavian.

† Worsaae's *Danes and Norwegians in England*, etc.

‡ In a large school at Tiverton, Devonshire, at least nine-tenths of the boys presented the most exaggerated Gaelic physiognomy, with gaping nostrils. It is a remarkable fact, that not one out of a thousand of the inhabitants of the North of England (apart from the Irish in towns) presents any approximation to the Gaelic type. The North of England nose is almost invariably thin, high, and sharp, with small nostrils. Archbishop Whateley, in his *Notes on Noses* (Bentley), is quite right in regarding this as an anti-cogitative nose, for the North is more characterised by activity than contemplation, and the people generally show a great indisposition to settle down to quiet meditation. The archbishop, in the above work, tells us, on the authority of the *Edinburgh Review*, that "there are certain districts in Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo (as pointed out by an intelligent writer in the *Dublin University Magazine*), chiefly inhabited by descendants of the native Irish, driven by the British from Armagh and the south of Down about two centuries ago. . . . These people are especially remarkable for open projecting mouths, with prominent teeth (*i. e.* prognathous-jawed—the negro type), their advancing cheek-bones, and depressed noses, etc."

and elegantly formed body ; stature short or middle-sized, though in some districts tall ; hair brown or dark brown, and generally straight. There would appear to be two sub-varieties of this type, the one above described, and another with fair complexion, and red or light brown hair.

Gaelic Mental Characteristics.—*Quick in perception*, but deficient in depth of reasoning power ; headstrong and excitable ; tendency to oppose ; *strong in love and hate* ; at one time lively, soon after sad ; vivid in imagination ; extremely social, with a *propensity for crowding together* ; forward and self-confident ; deficient in application to deep study, but possessed of *great concentration in monotonous or purely mechanical occupations*, such as hop-picking, reaping, weaving, etc. ; want of prudence and foresight ; *antipathy to seafaring pursuits*, in which respect they contrast very strongly with Norsemen and Frisians ; veneration for authority.

In Exeter and the neighbourhood, the Gaelic type (with both fair and dark complexions) is very prevalent ; and with the exception of a type approximating to the Saxon, the population may be said to consist of Gaels, and a well-marked race with very dark hair, high forehead, Roman nose, thin lips, and prominent chins.*

In several parts of England to the south of the Thames, a type may be found predominating to which I shall apply the term Saxon. Its characteristics accord with local traditions concerning the ancient Saxon, and it is similar to a type still prevailing in many parts of Germany, to which no name but Saxon can well be applied. The localities in England where it most intrudes itself on the traveller's attention are very nearly those where Saxons landed according to history, or to which Saxons may conveniently have migrated. These localities may be stated as follows :—the Isle of Selsea and the neighbourhood of Chichester,† the district extending between East Grinstead and Hastings, chiefly in Sussex, but including the neighbouring part of Kent, the valley of the Hampshire Avon as far as Salisbury and the neighbourhood, the West of Berkshire,‡ especially the White Horse

* This race is likewise to be found in Cornwall. But the Cornish chiefly consist, first, of Gaels with dark or brown hair ; second, a race with a rather short angular face, somewhat like the second Welsh type ; third, a race more or less hatchet-faced ; and fourth, a race with a very Spanish-looking physiognomy.

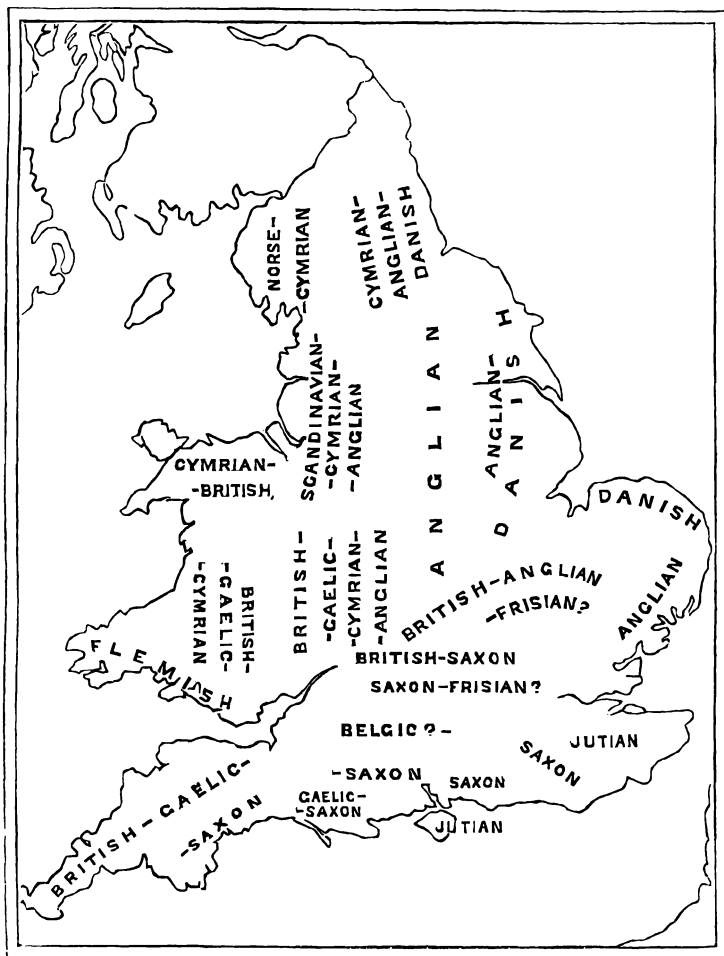
† At the national school of Bersted, near Bognor, I observed that nearly all the girls presented the most decided Saxon physiognomy. In many parts of England there are large schools in which not a single Saxon face can be found.

‡ The Saxon hock-tide sports are still kept up in Hungerford and the neighbourhood.

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE
THE
COMPARATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY
D. MACKINTOSH, F.G.S.

The areas are not coloured, because the boundary lines cannot be precisely defined.



Valley and vicinity. But Saxons may likewise be found in considerable numbers, though not always predominating, in the interior of the Isle of Thanet, the south of Dorsetshire, the east of Devonshire, the greater part of Somersetshire, and likewise in the East Midland Counties.

Saxon Physical Characteristics.—*Features excessively regular ; face round, broad, and short or rather short ; mouth well formed, and neither raised nor sunk ; chin neither prominent nor retreating ; nose straight, and neither long nor short ; under part of the face a short ellipse ; low cheek bones ; eyes rather prominent, blue or bluish-grey, and very well defined ; eyebrows semicircular, horizontally, and not obliquely placed ; forehead semicircular, and skull of a shape midway between a parallelogram and a round, flat above the ears, and small in the occipital region ; flattened ears ; hair light brown ; chest and shoulders of moderate breadth ; tendency to rotundity and obesity,* especially in the epigastric region ; short and round limbs, hands and fingers, general smoothness and roundness ; total absence of all angles and sudden projections or depressions.* See fig. 19 (a Chichester Saxon), figures 20, 21.

Saxon Mental Characteristics.—Extreme moderation ; absence of extraordinary talents, and equal absence of extraordinary defects, mind equally balanced ; character consistent, simple, truthful, straightforward and honest ; persevering in pursuits admitting of variety, but unadapted to purely mechanical or monotonous occupations ; predilection for agriculture ; determined, but not self-willed ; self-reliant yet humble ; peaceable, orderly, unexcitable, unambitious, and free from extravagance ; not brilliant in imagination, but sound in judgment ; great general benevolence accompanying little particular attachment ; tendency to forget ancestors, to care little about relatives, and to have limited intercourse with neighbours.

The term *Anglo-Saxon* has little or no meaning in the present state of English anthropology, unless it be strictly limited to a combination of the Saxon and Anglian types. But some of the mental peculiarities commonly assigned to the supposed Anglo-Saxon, are quite as applicable to the Dane as to the Saxon ; and in all political orations in which the word *indomitable* is used it ought to be coupled with *Dano-Saxon* instead of *Anglo-Saxon*.

Is there an Anglian Type in England ?—Some suppose that the Anglian colonists of East Anglia, Mercia, Deira, and Bernicia,† were

* Numbers of very rotundiform and massive Saxons may be seen in the markets of most of the towns of Sussex, West Berkshire, etc. In Northampton market, a very Saxon-looking race, but taller and darker in complexion than the strictly typical Saxon, may be seen predominating.

† According to the best historians, in 527 and afterwards, Angles arrived

mere handfuls in comparison with other settlers from the Continent. Bede, on the contrary, asserts that the Anglian province in Jutland was laid waste by the extent of the emigration. I have not been able to trace a very well defined type to which the term Anglian can be exclusively applied, but a race not very dissimilar to Saxon, though in some points peculiar, and which looks like a lateral variation of the Saxon type in the direction of both Dane and Norwegian, may be found in great numbers, especially among the women in the following districts:—Suffolk, and parts of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, parts of Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, Shropshire, the east of Derbyshire, the west of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, and a zone running north through the West Riding of Yorkshire into Durham.

Anglian (?) Characteristics.—The characteristics which may be provisionally termed Anglian are the same as Saxon, with the following exceptions:—face rather longer and narrower than the Saxon; cheek-bones slightly projecting; chin varying from rather prominent to rather retreating, and more or less approaching angularity; nose narrower and more elegantly chiselled than the Saxon, and the nostrils more compressed; frame much more slender than the Saxon, with narrow shoulders, long neck, and erect figure; hair of a more golden or yellowish hue than the Saxon; complexion exceedingly fair, with more or less of a pinkish hue; in mental character more active, determined, and ambitious, than the Saxon; deficient in the more disinterested tendencies of human nature, and dull in those faculties which elevate man above the necessary affairs of life, but pre-eminently adapted to make the most of the world. Figures 17, 18, 22, are from Anglian districts.

Frisians (?) and Jutes.—In the east-midland, eastern, and south-eastern counties of England, we frequently meet with a physiognomy

in Norfolk and Suffolk (East Anglia). In 547 a more numerous body arrived, under Ida, in the district between the Tyne and the Forth (Bernicia), and afterwards spread farther to the south. In 560, Angles arrived under Ella, and settled in the country between the Tyne and the Humber (Deira). In 585, Angles under Crida arrived in the midland districts of England (Mercia). It is stated in one or more Directories of Shropshire and Staffordshire (I cannot ascertain on what authority), that the English settlers were divided into families or tribes, with the following names:—The Harling, Horning, Hanning, Willing, Elling, Whitting, Totting, Patting, Holling, Essing, Hunting, Copping, Eding, Rolling, Darling, Wiggling, Bucking, Winning, Stalling, Tibbing, Packing, etc. How far this may be correct, I am not prepared to say; but it is certain that numerous names of places, apparently referable to the above or similar tribes, may be found in the midland counties, particularly in Shropshire. I think it probable that *ton* (as in Whittington) is more especially, though not exclusively, an *Anglic* termination.

which is neither Saxon nor Danish, and which is similar to a prevailing type in many parts of Friesland. The face is narrow, and the features prominent, but the profile is not so convex as in the type next to be described. The complexion is fair, and the hair light brown. The skull is narrow, high at the spot called firmness by phrenologists, and low in veneration. (See fig. 24.) The mental character is chiefly remarkable for extreme self-complacency, and independence of authority. In Kent, this type graduates into a much more strikingly-marked type, to which I shall provisionally apply the term JUTIAN, as it is found in Kent and the eastern part of the Isle of Wight—localities which, according to Bede, were colonised by Jutes. On walking from Ryde to Brading, in the Isle of Wight, one evening, I met numbers of men returning from work, and in almost every instance they presented the under-mentioned peculiarities. I found the same type predominating in the neighbourhood of Brading, and likewise in West Kent, especially about Tunbridge.*

Jutian Characteristics.—*Very convex profile*, so that if one leg of a pair of compasses were to be fixed in the ear, the other would describe not only the contour of the face, but of the skull (see Fig. 25); cheek bones slightly projecting; nose sinuous, and rather long; dull complexion, and brown hair; grey or bluish-grey eyes; narrow head, and face more or less narrow; long neck, narrow shoulders and chest; frame broadest at the trochanters; springing gait; often tall, especially in the Isle of Wight; extremely adapted to the practical affairs of life; tendency (still greater than in the Saxon) to manifest indifference to ancestors, relatives, and neighbours.

In North Kent, the Jutian graduates into the Danish type. Concerning the latter, I have no remaining doubt, as it decidedly preponderates in those parts of England where Danes must have settled in the greatest numbers. It is to be met with more or less in all the midland counties; in Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham; but chiefly in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and, above all, in Lincolnshire.† In

* Mr. Roach Smith has found that the sepulchral remains of Kent and the Isle of Wight are similar, and that they are different from Saxon strictly so-called. In Kent, I have heard of old songs and traditions which imply that the inhabitants did not formerly regard themselves as Saxons.

† The termination *by*, in names of places, has been pointed out by Dr. Latham and others as exclusively Danish. It is well known that an immense number of names in Lincolnshire have this termination; but many, perhaps, are not aware that in the north-east of Leicestershire it is quite as common. The following is a list of names terminating in *by* in Melton Mowbray union:—Ab-Kettleby, Asfordby, Ashby-Folville, Barsby, Brentingby, Wyfordby, Brooksby, Dalby, Freeby, Frisby, Gaddesby, Gradby,

the latter county, I have been at some pains to collect the characteristics of the inhabitants, and before proceeding to a detailed statement, I must remark that a frequently-observed variation from the predominating profile consists of a sunk mouth and prominent chin (instead of a rather prominent mouth and rather retreating chin). I have often thought that this variation in certain parts of the physiognomy in the same race (the other physical peculiarities being the same) may be part of a law calculated to secure sufficient individual differences in families, without the typical limits being transgressed.

Danish Physical Characteristics.—*Long face* and rather coarse features ; *high cheek bones, with a sudden sinking in above on each side of the forehead ; high and long nose ;* rather prominent mouth, and rather receding chin (see preceding section) ; skull narrow, elongated, and increasing in width backwards ; large occipital region ; high in what phrenologists call *self-esteem, firmness, and veneration ;* long neck, and low, rather narrow shoulders ; stature various, but in general tall ; *swinging gait ;* hair either yellowish flaxen, yellow, *red, auburn, chestnut, or brown with a reddish tinge ;* whiskers generally red ; grey or bluish-grey eyes ; *ruddy complexion.* (See figs. 27, 28.) Fig. 26 is a mitigated form of Danish face common in all Danish districts.

Danish Mental Characteristics.—*Sanguine, active and energetic,* with a tendency to be always doing something, which often leads into scrapes ; determined, courageous, and *ambitious ; proud, vain, and ostentatiously benevolent ;* high sense of honour ; warm in love or hate ; obliging and hospitable ; tendency to extravagance in eating and *drinking ; very social and convivial ;* talent for practical science, but deficient in depth of thought, or adaptation to philosophical studies ; *good speakers but bad listeners ;* tendency to apply inventions to pecuniary advancement ; capacity for pushing *on external or material civilisation.* A well educated Dane is an ornament to society. An ignorant Dane stands very low in the anthropological scale.

Norse Districts of England.—Names of places and persons, dialects and history, would lead us to expect a Norse element in the population of Cumberland, Westmoreland, parts of Lancashire, and the northern parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Indications of the same element are not perhaps wanting in other parts of England.* I

Harby, Hoby, Kirby-Bellers, Rotherby, Saltby, Saxby, Saxelby, Somerby, Stonesby, Sysonby, Wartnaby, Welby.

* The Staffordshire *clog*, several specimens of which have been found (see *The Reliquary*, by Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A., Derby), consists of a piece of wood, with marks on the edges, and Runic symbols. It is generally attributed to Norwegians

have searched, especially in Cumberland, for a type or types to which the term Norse may be applied. But in addition to Cymrians and Danes, I have not met with any extensively prevailing type except the following. Face rather flat, chin angular and rather prominent, mouth well formed and frequently depressed. Nose high, but not so long as in the Dane; cheek bones often a little projecting, eyes grey, forehead square, and head a short parallelogram;* neck rather short, and shoulders rather broad; *stature generally tall*; complexion among the men ruddy, and hair either brown or sandy; *whiskers generally sandy*; complexion among the women fair, with a lily or *pinkish* hue; good mental abilities, and, with sufficient inducement to cultivation, capable of attaining a high intellectual rank, but very deficient in precocity; practical, orderly, and cleanly; *obliging* to an unparalleled extent, though not free from suspicion; *honest* to an extreme perhaps unknown among any other race in England. The proof of this honesty may be found in doors not being locked during night—in the absence of imposition at inns and lodging-houses—in disdaining to take advantage of strangers—in making no charge for small services—and in refusing any return for favours bestowed. The latter peculiarities may likewise be regarded as resulting from that sense of honour and independence of mind by which the Norsemen in all ages have been characterised.†

In the foregoing survey of the comparative anthropology of England and Wales, I have left anatomical details out of consideration, because I have found it necessary to confine attention to a particular line of observation in order to retain sufficiently distinct impressions, and because I have no doubt Dr. Barnard Davis, who has taken up the anatomical department, will soon be able to connect it with the evidence furnished by physiognomy and mental characteristics. The colour of skin, hair, and eyes, is likewise a subject on which I have touched very briefly, as that may be more profitably left in the hands of Dr. Beddoe. As we may learn from the history of geology, it will not be until after the results of distinct lines of investigation have been grouped and generalised, that we can succeed in establishing fundamental principles on which the superstructure of comparative anthropology can be safely erected.

* I have refrained from giving any decidedly illustrative portrait of the Norse type, as I have not been able to meet with any furnishing a satisfactory average representation. Fig. 23 is not uncommon in the Scandinavian districts of the north of England.

† Worsaae is correct in his assertion, that the inhabitants of Cumberland are extremely addicted to litigation.